

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 19. Vol II.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1811.

[No. 1334.—Vol. 25.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY THOMAS SMITH,  
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, if paid at the expiration of the year.

OF The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

OF The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

To Rent, or for Sale,

THE frame House and Lot at the corner of Main and Spring streets, next door to doctor Downing's, Lexington. For terms, apply to Daniel Bradford, at the wool factory, opposite the premises, or to

WILLIAM ALLEN,  
Near Lexington,

March 12.

HAVING resigned my office as judge of the Fayette circuit court, I intend to remove to the state of Ohio and commence the practice of the law in the different courts in that state. My place of residence will be at Cincinnati: all letters addressed to me at that place, post paid, on business, will be strictly attended to.

JOHN MONROE.

April 8th, 1811.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that at the July term, 1811, of the Campbell circuit court, pursuant to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, entitled "an act for the relief of John Fowler," passed the 29th day of January 1811, I shall apply to said circuit court by bill or petition to receive proof of the facts stated in the preamble of said act of assembly, praying for the appointment of commissioners to convey to me, a part of two surveys made in the name of Jacob Rubsamen the one for 16.652 acres of land, dated the 12th day of May 1785, the other for 1398 acres, dated the 21st day of May 1785, which two surveys were made on a part of an entry of 30,000 acres, agreeable to the directions of the before recited act.

John Fowler.

March 26th, 1811. 3m

I OFFER FOR SALE

THE FARM on which I now reside, containing about 200 acres, handsomely situated on the Henry's mill road, about 3 miles from Lexington, (on this farm is a plenty of excellent never failing water) about one half enclosed and consists of an apple orchard, of large growth and excellent fruit, some other fruit trees, meadows, bluegrass and clover lots; arable land, and some woodland pasture well stocked with excellent timber as is all the other part of the tract not inclosed. The inclosed ground is divided into convenient lots and fields, all under good fence. On the premises is a new brick dwelling house 30 feet by 50, a cellar under the whole building, which is divided throughout into convenient apartments and completely finished; there is a good barn, kitchen, negro house and every other necessary farm house. For terms of sale, &c. apply to

G. R. TOMPKINS

Cain Run, 25th February, 1811

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM, LYING on Henry's mill road, only four miles from Lexington, containing 150 acres of first rate land well timbered, and plentifully watered. The improvements on this farm are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large and commodious dwelling house, and every requisite out building—a good still house, barn, stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and abundance. About seventy acres of the land cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed the land will be viewed by those wishing to purchase.

A general warranty deed will be made the purchaser, and possession had the first of January next. Application to be made to the subscriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

June 4th, 1810.

JOHN MURSH, & Co.

MACHINE MAKERS, &c.

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general for the encouragement they have received, and hope to merit a continuance of favours. Having received several additional hands from the eastward, and made other arrangements in the factory—they are enabled to carry on their business more extensively, to finish their work in a superior style, and with greater despatch.

Turning of every description, either on wood, iron, brass or ivory, round or oval, executed on the shortest notice, in the most complete manner.

A constant supply of Fly Shuttles, superior to any in the state, always on hand for sale at the factory adjoining the theatre.

Lexington, April 15th, 1811.

LOST

On Saturday last in Lexington, Merril's Sermons on Baptism. Stitched in a pamphlet, with Lucius Chapin's name written on the outside, also a

Biographical Chronology of Dr. Priestley,

Bound in boards. The person who may have found them will confer a favour by leaving them with Mr. Smith, at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL.

April 8th, 1811.

Taken up by Moses H. Watts, living in Jessamine county, on the Hiekmann road leading from Nicholasville, to Lexington, eight miles from Lexington, and four miles from Nicholasville, a sorrel horse about sixteen hands high, with a star and snip, trots and paces, shot before no brands perceptible—appraised to \$70, given under my hand this 19th of January, 1811.

LEWIS COLLINS.

January 16th 1811.

ff

January 26th 1811.

Taken up by Lewis Johnson, living on Licking river one chestnut sorrel mare, five years old, about twelve hands high, some fine white hairs in her forehand, has on a three shilling bell—appraised to \$5, before

RICHARD D. GEORGE.

All of which he will sell, wholesale or retail,

## WANTED

A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS  
BRICK-MAKER,

WHO understands his business; to whom the highest wages and constant employment will be given: an early application is desired to the editor of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,  
J. P. CAMPBELL'S SERMON  
ON BAPTISM.

OF SUBSCRIBERS are requested to send for their copies at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

1000 acres of first rate Land near Lexington, for sale.

THE subscribers, executors of Thomas Hart, dec. will sell by private sale, a tract of about one thousand acres of first rate land, lying within four or five miles from Lexington. About two hundred of the tract are cleared and under good fences, the residue is in woods and very well timbered. The tract is well watered, convenient to a number of mills, and in point of fertility of soil, is inferior to no land in the country. Its intrinsic advantages and its convenience in relation to Lexington, and other surrounding objects, recommend in the strongest manner this property to purchasers, to accommodate whom, the tract will be divided, if necessary. The title is believed to be entirely good. A part of the purchase money will be required in hand, and for the residue a credit of twelve months will be given.

E HART, Ex'r.  
H. CLAY,  
J. W. HUNT,  
A. S. BARTON,  
J. HART.

## P. BAIRD, WATCH MAKER,

HAS commenced business in the house next above the Gazette office, and at present occupied by Mr. Sullivan and the Messrs. Woodruffs—watches of every description neatly repaired, and warranted to perform—he tenders his sincere assurance to the public, that no exertions or attention shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction in every respect, to such as choose to favour him with their custom.

Lexington, April 15.

Boarding School

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her school for the tuition of young ladies, will again commence on the 25th inst. in the same house on High street, and hopes that her attention to the improvement and morals of her pupils will ensure her a continuance of public patronage. Her terms for boarding, and all the polite extra branches, are as usual. Mrs. L. will continue to take a limited number of day scholars.

March 11th, 1811.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON

HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop to the upper corner in Jordau's Row, near the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for sale an extensive stock of GENUINE MEDICINES, together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.

DR. OVERTON will practice PHYSIC and SURGERY in Lexington and its neighborhood. He has just procured a portion of unquestionable COW POX infection, and will communicate the disease to any person desirous of enjoying its protection.

September 3, 1810.

REMOVAL.

ASA BLANCHARD,  
GOLD & SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS the public generally that he has removed his shop to the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his business on a much more extensive scale and elegant style, being provided with workmen of the first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Gold and Silver Work, which will be sold on the most moderate terms. Saddlers can be always furnished with silver and plated heads and cantels, &c.

He flatters himself that the prices and quality of his work, added to his unremitting endeavours to please, will procure him at least an equal share of the custom of Lexington and its vicinity. Orders from a distance will be attended to with the greatest punctuality and despatch.

Silver & tortoise mounted SPECTACLES, Large, small & long tortoise HAIR COMBS.

The highest price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Lexington, Dec. 1, 1810.

ff

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Christmas day last, a Negro Man named

K I T;

HE is about 5 feet 10 inches high, bow legged, and about 40 years of age—has a scar on the right eye, and heavy made. When he absconded he had iron on his ankles, and one appeared to be tolerably sore. He took with him a good fur hat, and the remainder of his clothes were indifferent. It is presumed he will make for the state of Ohio. The above reward will be given if taken, and secured in any jail out of the state, or half the sum if taken in this state and delivered to me living in Fayette county, Kentucky.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL.

April 8th, 1811.

Taken up by Moses H. Watts, living in Jessamine county, on the Hiekmann road leading from Nicholasville, to Lexington, eight miles from Lexington, and four miles from Nicholasville, a sorrel horse about sixteen hands high, with a star and snip, trots and paces, shot before no brands perceptible—appraised to \$70, given under my hand this 19th of January, 1811.

LEWIS COLLINS.

January 16th 1811.

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January 26th 1811.

Taken up by Lewis Johnson, living on Licking river one chestnut sorrel mare, five years old, about twelve hands high, some fine white hairs in her forehand, has on a three shilling bell—appraised to \$5, before

RICHARD D. GEORGE.

All of which he will sell, wholesale or retail,

## ULYSSES

STANDS at the farm of the subscriber, at six dollars the season, paid by the 1st of October, or five dollars with the mare—in either case produce will be taken in payment. ULYSSES' stock are very promising, and well known in the neighbourhood of Lexington where several geldings of his get have been sold for two hundred dollars and upwards.

William Allen.

March 18th, 1811.

ff

LOVE IN JEOPARDY,

A Tragic Comedy  
By ABRAM JONES, OF PARIS, KY.  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

ff

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and customers for former favours, wishes to inform them that he has rented Saml. Scott's Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where the advantage of a constant current of water will enable him to carry on the Fulling business more to the satisfaction of his customers, than he has heretofore done. For the convenience of distant customers, he will attend at the usual places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at Mr. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr. Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of the several courts in the towns aforesaid. He will also attend once a week to receive cloth that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to his customers to exert the utmost of his abilities in finishing such cloth as may be committed to his care with neatness and speed.

JOHN KENNEDY.

November 26th, 1810.

ff

WE HAVE on hand a quantity of broke FLAX, which we will exchange for an equal quantity of HEMP.

THOMAS & ROBERT BARR.

ff

20 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED

From the Farm of James Shelby, on Sunday last about 12 o'clock, a BRIGHT SORREL HORSE 15 1/2 hands high, 6 or seven years old, one nostril and hind leg white—also a small white mark on his back, where a setoff was cut out, from which he is apt to switch his tail when first mounted; he goes all gaits well and was remarkably fat—the above reward will be given for his apprehension and all reasonable charges paid if returned to the subscriber.

T. H. PINDELL.

April 23, 1811.

ff

Boarding School

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

ROBERT H. M'NAIR  
(Nearly opposite the Court House.)  
HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA  
AND NOW OPENING IN HIS STORE ADJOINING E. CRAIG'S, AND OPPOSITE  
THE COURT-HOUSE, A LARGE,  
ELEGANT AND WELL CHOSEN  
ASSORTMENT OF  
Merchandise,

Which he is determined to sell unusually cheap for Cash, among which are the following articles, viz.

London superfine & Cashmere shawls

Broad cloths and Chintz do.

Casimars & Maddress handk's

Stockingnets & Company flag bandans

Coatings and Flannels n'a

7-4 Scarlet cloths & Black silk handk's

Green Bocking Baize & White cambric do.

Pelice cloths & India do.

Constitution cords & Cravat do.

Cotton casimars & Barcelona do.

Yellow and blue Nankeens & Silk & cotton hosiery

keens Artificial flowers

Wilted Marseilles Silk cord

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

To increase the salaries of the Judges of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to the compensation heretofore allowed by law to the judges of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, the sum of two hundred dollars per annum be paid to the chief justice of the said court, and the sum of four hundred dollars per annum be paid to each of the assistant judges, payable quarterly yearly; the first quarterly payment to be made on the first day of April next.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN POPE, President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1811.—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

New Store.

J. & B. BOSWELL

Have just opened a complete and handsome assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

In the house next to Robert Miller, and opposite the Market house. Their assortment being carefully selected, and purchased upon the best terms, they are enabled to sell as cheap bargains as any store in the western country, either by wholesale or retail. Their assortment consists of a general variety of

Dry Goods, Queen's, Groceries, China & Hard Ware, Glass Ware,

Lexington, May 3d, 1811.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and the Great and Little Osage nations of Indians, concluded at Fort Clarke, on the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eight; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of carrying into effect, a treaty between the United States and the Great and Little Osage nations of Indians, concluded and signed at Fort Clarke on the Missouri, on the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eight hundred and eight; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of carrying into effect, a treaty between the United States and the Great and Little Osage nations of Indians, concluded and signed at Fort Clarke on the Missouri, on the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eight hundred and eight; and for other purposes.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of six hundred and eighty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, for paying John Eugene Lertensdorfer the sum allowed him by the act passed on the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the several sums appropriated by this act, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN POPE, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1811.—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

For the relief of Richard Tervin, William Coleman, Edwin Lewis, Samuel Mims and Joseph Wilson, of the Mississippi Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Richard Tervin be, and he is hereby authorized to produce to the register of the land office, and the receiver of public moneys, for the district east of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory, evidence of his having inhabited and cultivated a tract of land in said territory; prior to the thirtieth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight; and in case such evidence shall be produced, the said register and receiver are required to grant to the said Richard Tervin a donation certificate for such tract of land, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That William Coleman be, and he is hereby authorized to produce to the said register and receiver evidence of his right to a donation of a tract of land, on the Tombigbee river in said territory; and in case he shall produce satisfactory evidence to the said register and receiver, that he was entitled to a donation of such tract, according to the provisions of the second section of the act, entitled "An act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee," and the act supplementary thereto, it shall then be lawful for the said William Coleman to locate a quantity of land equal to that to which he was entitled under the above mentioned provisions, on any lands of the United States, which shall have been offered at public sale, in the said district, and that shall then remain unsold; and it shall be the duty of the said register and receiver to issue a donation certificate to the said William Coleman, for the land so located by him.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That Edwin Lewis be entitled to the right of pre-emption in five acres of land, situate within the boundaries of a tract of land, whereon he resides, which five acres were heretofore used for an encampment, for the troops of the United States, so soon as the same shall cease to be used for that purpose; the said five acres to be paid for at the same price, on the same terms and conditions, as are provided for lands granted by right of pre-emption in the Mississippi territory.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That Samuel Mims be, and he is hereby authorized to enter with the register of the land office his certificate of pre-emption right, granted to him by the board of commissioners, for the district east of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory, for the quantity of four hundred and eight acres of land, lying on the Tombigbee river in said territory; and that payment

be made therefor, at the same price, and on the same terms and conditions, as are provided by law, for other lands granted in right of pre-emption in said territory.

J. B. VARNUM,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN POPE,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1811.—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 21.

Late and Interesting.

FROM PORTUGAL.

Arrived on Saturday last, the ship Eliza Gracie, Brown, from Lisbon—Sailed the 18th March.

Capt. Brown, has favored the editors of the New-York Gazette with Lisbon papers, and the following important verbal intelligence:

It was reported at Lisbon when the Eliza Gracie sailed—that the French army under the command of Gen. Massena, whose head quarters were at Santarem, set fire to said town, on the 7th of March, and retreated in the night, first dividing his army in two divisions, the main body moving towards the village of Batalha, and the second towards the town of Thomar; the latter on reaching a branch of the river Zezere found that Marshal Beresford had already got to the south-east side with a strong force of English and Portuguese troops. The French aware of the difficulty they must have to encounter in crossing the river, not having a sufficient number of boats, moved to the left towards the main body of their army, and fell in with them on the 10th March, near the village of Travacos. This movement of the French army occasioned a delay, and afforded time for the advance guard of the English army to come up with them; a smart skirmishing took place, the result of which was, that the English took two pieces of cannon, and made 700 prisoners.—About 200 of them arrived at Lisbon on the 15th and 16th March.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES. BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARTICLES OF A. GROOMERY, WILLS, And every kind of conveyancing executed with accuracy and dispatch on reasonable terms. Books and accounts adjusted, And all kinds of Writing carefully copied by

THOMAS KENNEDY.

Lexington, May 6th, 1811.

N. B. Mr. KENNEDY wishes to undertake the tuition of Young Gentlemen for the purpose of improvement in the art of

READING & ELOCUTION.

Any person wishing to join it, may know his terms by applying at the office. Office hours from 9 to 1 and from 3 to 6 o'clock, tf

JOHN R. JONES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that having taken the house lately occupied by Dr. Campbell in Water street, he intends to commence his profession of

Sign & Ornamental Painting.

He solicits public patronage as he will execute his work in a neat and expeditious manner, on cheap and commodious terms.—Orders of any description will be gratefully received, either at his house or at the painting room at the theatre.

EDUCATION.

J. D. MANLEY, impressed with gratitude for the very liberal support experienced since the commencement of his SCHOOL, begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public, & respectfully informs them he has fitted up a separate room for the accommodation of young Ladies, and trusts by the most assiduous attention to the duties of his School, to merit the approbation of his friends and a generous public.

TERMS.

Reading & Writing - \$3 per quarter With Arithmetic - 4 do. With English Grammar - 5 do. Book keeping, &c. &c. by special agreement Main street, Lexington May 6, 1811—6c

IRON WORKS.

Slate Iron Works are now in full blast.

BOTH FURNACE and FORGE are in complete operation. Castings executed in the neatest manner, with dispatch. All kinds of machinery cast on the shortest notice, out of as soft metal as yet discovered in the United States, south of the state of Tennessee, and the act supplementary thereto, it shall then be lawful for the

said William Coleman to locate a quantity of land equal to that to which he was entitled under the above mentioned provisions, on any lands of the United States, which shall have been offered at public sale, in the said district, and that shall then remain unsold; and it shall be the duty of the said register and receiver to issue a donation certificate to the said William Coleman, for the land so located by him.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That Edwin Lewis be entitled to the right of

pre-emption in five acres of land, situate within the boundaries of a tract of land, whereon he resides, which five acres were heretofore used for an encampment, for the troops of the United States, so soon as the same shall cease to be used for that purpose; the said five acres to be paid for at the same price, on the same terms and conditions, as are provided for lands granted by right of pre-emption in the Mississippi territory.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That

Samuel Mims be, and he is hereby authorized to enter with the register of the land office his certificate of pre-emption right, granted to him by the board of commissioners, for the district east of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory, for the quantity of four hundred and eight acres of land, lying on the Tombigbee river in said territory; and that payment

be made therefor, at the same price, and on the same terms and conditions, as are provided by law, for other lands granted in right of pre-emption in said territory.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That

Joseph Wilson be, and he is hereby authorized to enter with the register of the land office his certificate of pre-emption right, granted to him by the board of commissioners, for the district east of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory, for the quantity of four hundred and eight acres of land, lying on the Tombigbee river in said territory; and that payment

be made therefor, at the same price, and on the same terms and conditions, as are provided by law, for other lands granted in right of pre-emption in said territory.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That

John D. Manley be, and he is hereby authorized to enter with the register of the land office his certificate of pre-emption right, granted to him by the board of commissioners, for the district east of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory, for the quantity of four hundred and eight acres of land, lying on the Tombigbee river in said territory; and that payment

be made therefor, at the same price, and on the same terms and conditions, as are provided by law, for other lands granted in right of pre-emption in said territory.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That

John D. Manley be, and he is hereby authorized to enter with the register of the land office his certificate of pre-emption right, granted to him by the board of commissioners, for the district east of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory, for the quantity of four hundred and eight acres of land, lying on the Tombigbee river in said territory; and that payment

be made therefor, at the same price, and on the same terms and conditions, as are provided by law, for other lands granted in right of pre-emption in said territory.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That

John D. Manley be, and he is hereby authorized to enter with the register of the land office his certificate of pre-emption right, granted to him by the board of commissioners, for the district east of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory, for the quantity of four hundred and eight acres of land, lying on the Tombigbee river in said territory; and that payment

be made therefor, at the same price, and on the same terms and conditions, as are provided by law, for other lands granted in right of pre-emption in said territory.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That

John D. Manley be, and he is hereby authorized to enter with the register of the land office his certificate of pre-emption right, granted to him by the board of commissioners, for the district east of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory, for the quantity of four hundred and eight acres of land, lying on the Tombigbee river in said territory; and that payment

be made therefor, at the same price, and on the same terms and conditions, as are provided by law, for other lands granted in right of pre-emption in said territory.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That

John D. Manley be, and he is hereby authorized to enter with the register of the land office his certificate of pre-emption right, granted to him by the board of commissioners, for the district east of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory, for the quantity of four hundred and eight acres of land, lying on the Tombigbee river in said territory; and that payment

be made therefor, at the same price, and on the same terms and conditions, as are provided by law, for other lands granted in right of pre-emption in said territory.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That

John D. Manley be, and he is hereby authorized to enter with the register of the land office his certificate of pre-emption right, granted to him by the board of commissioners, for the district east of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory, for the quantity of four hundred and eight acres of land, lying on the Tombigbee river in said territory; and that payment

be made therefor, at the same price, and on the same terms and conditions, as are provided by law, for other lands granted in right of pre-emption in said territory.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That

John D. Manley be, and he is hereby authorized to enter with the register of the land office his certificate of pre-emption right, granted to him by the board of commissioners, for the district east of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory, for the quantity of four hundred and eight acres of land, lying on the Tombigbee river in said territory; and that payment

be made therefor, at the same price, and on the same terms and conditions, as are provided by law, for other lands granted in right of pre-emption in said territory.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That

John D. Manley be, and he is hereby authorized to enter with the register of the land office his certificate of pre-emption right, granted to him by the board of commissioners, for the district east of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory, for the quantity of four hundred and eight acres of land, lying on the Tombigbee river in said territory; and that payment

be made therefor, at the same price, and on the same terms and conditions, as are provided by law, for other lands granted in right of pre-emption in said territory.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That

John D. Manley be, and he is hereby authorized to enter with the register of the land office his certificate of pre-emption right, granted to him by the board of commissioners, for the district east of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory, for the quantity of four hundred and eight acres of land, lying on the Tombigbee river in said territory; and that payment

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John D. Manley be, and he is hereby authorized to enter with the register of the land office his certificate of pre-emption right, granted to him by the board of commissioners, for the district east of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory, for the quantity of four hundred and eight acres of land, lying on the Tombigbee river in said territory; and that payment

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Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That

John D. Manley be, and he is hereby authorized to enter with the register of the land office his certificate of pre-emption right, granted to him by the board of commissioners, for the district east of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory, for the quantity of four hundred and eight acres of land, lying on the Tombigbee river in said territory; and that payment

be made therefor, at the same price, and on the same terms and conditions, as are provided by law, for other lands granted in right of pre-emption in said territory.

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John D. Manley be, and he is hereby authorized to enter with the register of the land office his certificate of pre-emption right, granted to him by the board of commissioners, for the district east of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory, for the quantity of four hundred and eight acres of land, lying on the Tombigbee river in said territory; and that payment

be made therefor, at the same price, and on the same terms and conditions, as are provided by law, for other lands granted in right of pre-emption in said territory.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That

John D. Manley be, and he is hereby authorized to enter with the register of the land office his certificate of pre-emption right, granted to him by the board of commissioners, for the district east of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory, for the quantity of four hundred and eight acres of land, lying on the Tombigbee river in said territory; and that payment

line, 6 from 50 to 44 guns, 37 frigates, 47 sloops, &c. 33 brigs, 7 cutters, 22 schrs, &c.—Total 184.—Guard-ships, hospital ships, prison ships, &c. 35 of the line, 6 from 50 to 44 guns; 6 frigates, 5 sloops, &c. 1 cutter. Total 53. In ordinary repairing 64 of the line, 11 from 50 to 44 guns, 68 frigates, 44 sloops &c. 8 bombs, &c. 17 brigs, 4 schrs, &c. Total 216. Building 35 of the line 2 of 50 guns, 14 frigates, 3 sloops Total 54. Grand total 1062.

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from him luring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MAY 7, 1811.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening last Mr. JAMES TILFORD of Russellville, to the amiable Miss MARY MACCOUN, of this place.

—On Sunday evening last, Mr. W. T. TURNER, to the amiable Miss LUCY ANN COGARAN, both of this place

To the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette

SIR—I am pleased with the opportunity presented by your favour of the 26th ult, of justifying myself in the opinion of my Kentucky friends, by explaining a few points, which, if previously known, had prevented all misapprehension concerning Mr. Pope's speech in the U. S. Senate on the 15th and 16th of February. Had that extraordinary harangue been printed precisely as it was delivered, my representation of it would never have been questioned, or supposed for a moment to have been in the slightest degree inaccurate. Upon enquiry, I learn, that Mr. Pope wrote out his own speech, caused it to be published in the "Spirit of Seventy Six" at Georgetown, D. C. and had a number of copies struck off in pamphlet form. Thus printed, under the superintendance of the author, it exhibits what painters call a flattering likeness; and some rigid features are softened by the pencil or covered by the brush. The panegyric so feelingly uttered on Alexander Hamilton, is less glowing than when it came wafing from the heart, & fresh from the tongue of the orator. The exhortation against party-spirit, is robbed of half its thunder. For the mimic exclamation of "Party! party! party!" which Mr. Pope in the torrent and whirlwind of eloquence affected to echo back again on the democratic prints, I look in vain—they are banished from the printed speech. But, as these omissions may argue immodesty in the gentleman, I would be silent about them, if it had not been insinuated in Kentucky, that his sentiments were discoloured. Compare what I attributed to him with what he acknowledges, and I fear not the result of the public judgment.

Happening to visit Washington, in Feb. last, I attended daily in the gallery of the senate, during the important debate on the bank question in that body. Having been warmly interested in the subject, I listened with attention to the different speeches; and wrote a letter every evening to my partner (Mr. Barnes) in Baltimore, that the readers of the Whig might understand the outline of what was said, or in substance what was done. As I wrote solely from memory, I did not pretend to give the exact words, but the meaning of the speakers. Of this too, I took care to remind the reader;—as you may see in my introduction to the sketch of Mr. Clay's admirable and unanswerable speech.—I did the same with regard to Mr. Pope's; declining however to attempt a summary of it, but extracted a specimen or two, adding, 'let these denote its genus.'

The clause of the constitution which declares that the powers not granted to the U. States, &c. are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people,—he considered as superfluous, and of no effect whatever, but was added, to quiet the jealousies of the states, and induce them to support the federal government."

So I wrote Feb. 16—What says Mr. Pope's speech, written and printed by himself?—Great stress is placed on the 12th article of the amendments to the constitution, which declares the powers not delegated to the U. States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people. I must confess that I cannot discover what influence this can have on the bill under consideration, or any other measure which may be proposed. It appears to me to have been adopted rather to quiet state jealousies, and popular fears, than with a view to produce any positive effect."

Most certainly, an article solemnly engraven on the constitution for any purpose expressed in it, ought to have the "positive effect" of securing the object intended; And, if the vigilant and patriotic Patrick Henry, George Mason, &c. discovered defects in the first draft of the constitution, the motive for adopting the amendment is an argument to enforce its complete validity—I cannot assent to the doctrine which would impair our reverence for the constitution, by representing an important amendment as mere *verba et voces*,—inert matter, not destined to produce any positive effect. King Charles I's solicitor argued in the celebrated trial about simony, that positive statutes were repealed by reason, when, [in the king's opinion] the safety of the realm required it—but, Mr. Pope, surely, would not be the advocate of absolute power! Even, if Charles could transcend the constitution, a republican senator would not contend that our constitution could be legislated away.—Mr. Pope, would not, on reflection, pluck up the landmarks of the constitution, and send us adrift on the boundless ocean of uncontrolled legislative discretion! Yet, he has instanced Connecticut, whose legislature is almost untrammeled, as "one of the best regulated democracies of ancient or modern times!" But, let us pass on to the next point.

"The interference of the press *pending a discussion before congress*, to produce prejudice, to denounce, and to intimidate, he abhorred, and spurned. After the question was settled, it might publish opinions." I thus described his sentiments

—how does Mr. Pope invade the liberty of the press, in his printed speech?—"With what indignation would an attempt thro' the medium of the press to intimidate a court or jury, in relation to a controversy while pending, be viewed; and what course would be taken? I need not answer the question. And is it not *equally important* that our deliberations should be free from any *improper* and irresponsible influence? After I have given my vote I am ready to meet investigation; but this system of denouncing members who may speak or vote for or against a measure *de pending before congress*, is a monstrous outrage upon the independence of the legislator."

MR. PRINTER,  
I wish you would call on some of your correspondents for the substance of Senator Pope's speech, with a gentleman at the Blue Licks; his principles and *duplicit*, when that conversation is fully known, if it is as I have understood it, will better than even his speech in Congress, expose him to his fellow citizens.

## DETECTOR.

### FROM THE REPORTER.

#### TO THE PEOPLE.

"Common Sense" in his last number has observed, "I have lately been informed, that Mr. Pope in a letter to a friend, said he would rather the speech he sent on *WOULD NOT BE PUBLISHED HERE*, as it would differ with the one reported by Mr. Gales, the Editor of the *Intelligencer*."

Whoever may have been the officious informer of Mr. "Common sense" in this affair, it is impossible at this time finally to determine.—But from the extract given below, from the letter of Mr. Pope, to his friend, the people will be enabled to judge how far the insinuations of "Common Sense" are justifiable, or whether or not he has not been guilty of a wilful libel upon the character of that gentleman. He has evidently endeavored to inculcate the idea, that the "INACCURACIES" to which Mr. Pope alludes, as contained in the speech, and which should have been corrected, embrace the body and substance of that document, and that the shape which it would assume in the *Intelligencer*, would be *essentially* different from the one forwarded to this country, in a pamphlet form. This accuser of Mr. Pope must be certainly blind by the overflows of his own venom, when he prefers such absurd charges as those, which contain within themselves their most satisfactory refutation. Are the people of Kentucky prepared to believe that a man of Mr. P's intelligence would be guilty of a *finesse* solitile and contemptible, & one in which he would be so easily detected? Would Mr. Pope have forwarded his speech to Kentucky at all, had it contained sentiments *essentially objectionable*, and *different* from the copy intended to be published in the *Intelligencer*? Or had his speech contained such *monstrous* sentiments, as it has been represented, would he have had it published at all? Let Mr. "Common Sense" answer these questions; and if his own pollutions have not rendered him perfectly callous, he must feel his cheeks suffused with shame, in consequence of the unprovoked and wicked injustice he has attempted to inflict. Was the speech when published *materially* different in its sentiments, from those which were delivered, or from those contained in the copy inserted in the *Intelligencer*; those who attended the senate, upon that occasion, as well as the people themselves, by the slightest comparison, would be enabled to expose the imposition. Mr. P. then never could have resorted to such a pitiful stratagem, the thin and flimsy veil of which would be inevitably penetrated without the slightest effort. The people cannot possibly countenance such an insinuation unless they are disposed to consider Mr. P. entirely devoid of understanding (and consequently not responsible for his own acts) which I am altogether unwilling to suppose.

The insinuation with regard to Mr. Pope's permitting his speech to be published in a federal paper to the Eastward, is equally unjust and illiberal. Will "Common Sense" pretend to say, that Mr. Pope was aware of the publication in the federal paper to which he alludes, and made no objection? or that his control over federal presses is such as would give his objections, when made, their desired efficacy? I confidently presume he cannot; and consequently that his statement is a wanton and wicked effort to inflict an injury that was altogether unmerited, and to trounce a character which he ought to admire and imitate.

These unmerited insinuations, then, operate as an additional evidence of the watchful eagerness with which it is attempted to pervert and mutilate every expression which may have fallen from Mr. Pope; as well as the desperate condition of those who have stepped forward as his accusers. Charges and imputations have been pressed upon him without the slightest color or foundation, and he has been said to have expressed sentiments, which are not only derogatory to the uniform tenor of his life, but to his express declarations. The *INACCURACIES* to which he must have had allusion, were those which were *typical* alone, & to which the most of printers are subject in publishing a document of such uncommon length; and not such as would, by being corrected, change in the smallest degree the *body* and *character* of the speech.—This is the ground which the friends of Mr. Pope are determined his speech shall occupy, until corrected by himself, as it is upon that ground, completely defensible, notwithstanding the misconstructions and perversions to which it has already been subjected.

*Debate in the Senate.*  
As much error as impatience prevails on this subject. Some of the democratic editors apprehend that Mr. Gales will not publish the debate on the U. S. Bank. This dread is unfounded—the insinuation is ungenerous—Mr. G. we know, will very soon publish the speeches on that occasion, as delivered,—except in cases where gentlemen have written out their own speeches, and furnished him with a copy—a practice not unusual at Washington. We are much gratified at the publication of the principal speeches by Mr. G. in large octavo numbers, suitable for binding in volumes, and more capable of preservation than newspapers.—Had gentlemen at a distance known the honorable and amiable character of Mr. Gales, and his rep-

utation as a stenographer, they would not have indulged groundless suspicions. This is due to Mr. G. without regarding slight difference of opinions on political subjects.

the young gentlemen of this place, if properly supported. But hitherto, it has been neglected & abandoned, for the more enticing charms of an evening lounge at a favorite corner, or an agreeable company at a coffee-house or hotel. So neglectful have members been, that the gentlemen who have been so kind as to trust the society, have uniformly remained its creditors.

Surely the flourishing town of Lexington can furnish a sufficient number of members for a society so useful in its nature; members of sufficient punctuality and ambition, to give it an important standing? It would seem, however, that the contrary were the case, from the number which attended the last meeting. Although a highly important and interesting question was to have been discussed, and in a very agreeable and commodious room, yet all these attractions were insufficient to draw more than four or five members.

It is most devoutly to be wished that the citizens generally, members or not, who are not hindered by their respective occupations would pay more attention than they have heretofore done, to this society, and thereby extend its usefulness.

According to an adjournment, (without debate) the Lexington Debating Society will meet in the Ball room, at the Kentucky Hotel, on Thursday next, at 4 o'clock precisely, when the following question will be debated. "Are instructions from state Legislatures to Senators in Congress, binding?"

JOHN M'CALLA, Sec'y pro. tem.

Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

THE Trustees of Bethel Academy being authorised by the legislature of Kentucky to dispose of their donation LANDS, do offer the following tracts for sale; viz.—

### 2780 Acres

On the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Saline creek.

### 1600 Acres

In two surveys, adjoining Col. Waggoner's

### 755 Acres

Adjoining Maj. Fielding Jones. All those lands lie near together, and are valuable. They will be sold together, or in separate tracts—several valuable farms on them, a small part of the purchase money will be required in hand, the balance in 6 annual installments. For further particulars, apply to Nathaniel Harris and Madox Fisher, in Lexington, Ky. 6m

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, IN

BAIRDSTOWN, (KY.)

AN USEFUL & INTELLIGENT NEWS-PAPER

TO BE ENTITLED

THE HERALD OF 'SEVENTY-SIX.

BY SHADRACH PENN.

THE advantages resulting from a well conducted Press, are too numerous to be delineated in the limits of a Prospectus. But, in order to enable the public to judge of the political tenets of the Editor, it becomes necessary for him to use them, that, while the vitality of our Constitution are threatened and endangered by internal party combination, while our political relations, with the European powers, are so precarious, and subject to so many convulsions, it shall ever be his care, in his Editorial functions, to act with impartiality, integrity, and patriotism—to promote the resurrection of that spirit, which in ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX, invoked legions of brave and gallant heroes to take up arms in defense of their injured and insulted country—and to perpetuate that liberty we now enjoy, unencumbered by the shackles of monarchy, or the ignominious and lacerating indigencies of aristocracy. To remain in, we must become enlightened; and it must be acknowledged, that the Press is the only vehicle calculated to inform, or create in the minds of the people, a true sense of their own importance—or to renew that spirit of independence, so essentially necessary, to render us strong in courage and in Union.

He will view with a scrutinizing eye, the actions of the members of our State and National Councils, and whenever they shall be discovered to estrange from those principles for which they were elected, or to deviate from the united directions of their constituents, he will be among the first in proclaiming the dereliction. But his columns shall never be POLLUTED BY INDIVIDUAL DISSECTION.

These are the principles upon which THE HERALD OF 'SEVENTY-SIX will be conducted.—And with these principles for his guide, the Editor looks, with confidence, to a generous public, for that encouragement which is necessary for carrying into operation, a work, which nothing but his patriotic enthusiasm, and the desire of becoming one of the most prominent auxiliary in the dissemination of political and literary information, could have induced him to undertake.

—

CONDITIONS.

1. THE HERALD OF 'SEVENTY-SIX will be published once a week, on a large super royal sheet, and on a new and handsome type.

2. Price to subscribers will be two dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of three months, or three dollars at the end of the year.

3. Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted on moderate terms.

4. Gentlemen holding subscription papers, will please to forward them to Bairdstown, (Ky.) by the first of July, 1811, at which time it is expected the work will commence.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Versailles, Ky. which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Thomas Alsop

Cornelius S. Anderson

Robert Lockridge

George I. Brown

Joseph Louton

Jereah Buckley

Isaac Morris

Mrs. Susannah Burton

John A. Mauzy

Gilson Berryman

James Owens

Jacob Creath

Kean & O'Hare

Joseph Cross

Robert Perry

William Campbell

Thomas Redman

Spencer Cooper

Mrs. Elizabeth Rice

Maj. W. Dallam

Robert Sanderson

William Davis

William Smith

Benj. Elkin

Isiah Elkin

Samuel Evans

Henry Spicer

John Elliott

William Taylor

Leonard J. Fleming

Edward Wood

Col. John Finnie

Zebulon Wallace

Benj. Helms

Caleb Wallace

Henry Hess

John Wallace

John Harris

Edmond Waller

Edward F. Vawter, P. M.

Versailles, April 1st, 1811.

## RAN AWAY

From the subscriber, living in Jessamine county, on Saturday the 27th day of April, a Negro Man named

## CALEB;

A very large noted fellow—he has a large scar, occasioned by scald or burn, on the right side of his head; a large mouth, and remarkable long open teeth.—He had on a linen jacket, coat and pantaloons. The above fellow, who has a wife at Capt. Frazer's, near Lexington, where it is probable he may be lurking. TEN DOLLARS reward will be given for his delivery to me, or for confining him in any jail in the United States, so that I get him.

JOHN B. MILLER.

May 1st, 1811.

### AN ORATION,

Delivered by THOMAS MOORE, at the close of the last session of the Transylvania University.

### RESPECTABLE AUDIENCE.

The favorable indulgence which I hope to obtain, and which my mind seems to anticipate, from so respectable an assembly, forbids a belief that it will be withheld upon the present occasion, notwithstanding the great display of political speculation, and the learned commentaries upon the prime and subordinate principles of human nature, which has been presented for your consideration. These are subjects of the highest importance, and should receive from a virtuous and upright people, the most particular and marked attention. But there are others with which we are unfortunately acquainted and which equally deserve a deliberate and timely notice. Among the great number that might be selected and which are embraced under this division, permit me to call your attention, a few moments, to some of the most injurious and prevalent species of dissipation.

I shall, in the first place, endeavor feebly to portray the baneful and deleterious consequences of *gaming*—a vice to which too many in the little town in which we reside, are fatally addicted, and who must sooner or later experience the dreadful catastrophe to which it will inevitably lead them.—It is remarkable, that gaming has never been pursued with moderation, but has always been accompanied with excess, and those sacrifices, which completely prostrate the dignity of our nature, as well as destroy every amiable feature in the composition of our characters. It is a fascinating and domineering passion—one which in its ardor captivates us in the most wily & insidious manner, and by swallowing up every other propensity, renders us the servile and devoted creatures of avarice. The gambler must inevitably neglect the calls of love and the duties of friendship, as the very nature and genius of its avocation renders him incapable of feeling those lively and generous emotions. The desire of knowledge and of virtuous fame—the value of health and time—peace and honor, and all besides, that is dear and valuable among men, are sacrilegiously immolated at the shrine of this monster vice. Men abandon those features in their characters which distinguish them from the brutes that perish, and the ciby measurably defeat the great benevolent purposes of their creation.

There are two causes, in the progress of this passion, which conspire to injure the health of those who may unluckily be engaged in its pursuit:—The first is, late hours, and the other an urgent and continual solicitude:—For surely no gambler can say, that he is not constantly tortured by the most corroding and restless anxiety. Besides, gaming for money is so obviously immoral, and so dangerous to society, by promoting fraud, contention, impurity, idleness, intemperance and other pernicious vices, that it is evidently wise in the government of a state to prohibit it under the severest penalties; and the friends of virtue, of good order, and of society, cannot fail in contributing their aid to the accomplishment of so salutary an intention. The terrors of the law were not designed to operate upon the honest and upright, but upon the base and lawless part of society, and to such they must be applied with the utmost rigor, or disorder, confusion and misrule must irresistibly ensue. Let a people, who boast of liberty and of knowledge, rather be virtuous and energetic from principle than conceal or pass vices over with impunity, which deserve their greatest indignation. Vices of so horrid a mein should be discontenanced by every worthy citizen, and should certainly be suppressed at the risque of censure, and by those only who are not to be biased by either fear or reward.

He who tramples on the most useful laws and institutions of society, manifests a boldness in vice, from which he cannot be rationally expected to be reclaimed. He who is restrained from criminal indulgence by the penalties of the law, is an unworthy member of the community, and is not entitled to the attributes of virtue. He is worthy only of an ignominious existence, and not of the gratitude and honor of his countrymen. On the other hand, the man of merit and sterling worth is one who is virtuous from a choice, unbiassed by every possible external circumstance, and uses his influence to promote virtue and suppress vice. Let us not consider the indulgence of this baneful passion a source of a amusement, when so much of an interesting nature, is depending on the issue. Here it should be recollect, every thing dear and valuable is seriously jeopardized, and the eager attention and painful solicitude, by which this indulgence is accompanied, will altogether defeat our expectations of pleasure. Besides, gaming petrifies the heart, and extirpates every tender and sympathetic feeling. It is the foundation of every virtuous sentiment, and so completely eradicates every thing like sensibility, honor and virtue, that the gambler, whose soul presents a dreary waste, becomes so callous as not to feel or revolt at violations, from which he would have turned with abhorrence, before he commenced his career of madness and profligacy! The mind is overwhelmed with horror in the contemplation of such a monster, and the direful consequences of which it is the parent. But alas! it has compounded with humanity, or altogether given it a lasting suspension. No soft sentiment ever touches his bosom—no patriotic emotion warms his soul. The tears of families and the cries of orphans beggared by his villainies—the convulsive agonies of unfortunate youth, seduced by his wily stratagems—the regret and sorrows of their friends, who weep over their ruin, and the innumerable miseries which his destructive and illaudable purposes are calculated to inflict do not move his obdurate heart. Entirely devoid of every the benefits of such a practice. I can ven-

of the most fatal enemies to himself, and at the same time, by his vicious example, one of the greatest to the human family.

Such is but an imperfect outline of the character of a gambler; and notwithstanding the horrid and terrifying features which it presents, we witness daily instances of young men of the most flattering promise, pursuing this open path to ruin. Heedless of the advice of others who are entitled to their respect, they enter upon this course of dissipation, and pursue it with an extravagant ardor bordering on insanity. Here every step in the progression plunges them still deeper in the abyss of misery which yawns for their reception, and unto which they must ultimately sink under a merited load of infamy and disgrace.

Let us now take a short view of dissipation in general; and in doing so, it may not here be improper to warn you against the insidious and alarming influence of example. Most of the votaries of dissipation present to external view, some qualities or characteristics that are likely to possess & entrap and decoy the unexperienced mind. The ease and indifference which they assume, but which is far from being real, may impose on the incautious and unsuspecting youth; and blindly lead him into the most ruinous extravagance and irremediable errors. Those monsters in human shape, who scoff at morality—ridicule the precepts of our most holy religion, and call piety & weakness, are always prepared for the fiend-like work of seduction, in every possible shape, and to rejoice at the miseries and misfortunes of those who may unhappily have fallen as their victims. Let it never be forgotten that the vices and follies of such men are very often extremely contagious, and require all our caution and discretion to guard against their destructive attacks. They compose our most deadly enemies, and affil their victims in a secret and fascinating manner. Under their paralysing influence, every noble sentiment and feeling is blighted, and the mind of the gambler, which was framed for valuable purposes, presents all the distortions of the most desperate state of corruption. How soon do the finest and most resplendent beams of imagination die away—How soon does goodness loose its grateful power, when virtue and truth are constantly dispised—when energetic minds are employed to inspire an aversion to morality and religion, and the virtues are represented as wretched incumbrances, and drivelling weakness. Yet tender and affectionate parents and guardians, protect—oh! protect. I conjure you, from those contaminating and poisonous characters, the sons of your promise, left by their influence and example, they should seduce them into those baneful practices which must sooner or later terminate in their destruction. When you discover vice begin to rise, I warn you to nip it in its bud. Be not biased by the popular prejudice, that those enormous vices in which young men of fortune indulge, are considered as the tolerable and peculiar privileges of that class, and as the irregularities of youths which the deliberation of maturer years will certainly correct. Trust not anxious parent—conceal not, deluded youth, to the operations of reason in your manhood, for the correction of vice engendered and fostered during the period of feverish juvenility.

Recollect that those vices, by frequency, too often become engrained in our constitution, to the total overthrow of manhood and reason themselves. Those practices which commence during the age of thoughtless extravagance, will imperceptibly loose those frightful features which they originally presented to the eye of virtue; and maturing with time and the progress of the mind, will ripen into the most inveterate habits. Why are the punishment and suppression of those vices so palpably difficult? Why are our laws so easily, impudently and openly evaded? In answer to those questions, one reason is plain:—Gaming and dissipation of every description becomes less infamous as it becomes more familiar, and from its being practised and countenanced by those who are considered as respectable citizens. Let them discourse vices of this character, and impose the stamp of infamy on those whom they may be perceived to be gamblers, or indulging themselves in dissipation, unless they immediately desist. I say, let them thus discharge their bounden duty, and we shall soon see the country purged of a great number of those adepts in iniquity, who decoy the inexperienced from the paths of virtue and innocence. Those malignant fiends who now infest society and prey upon its vitals, would almost entirely disappear, and the physical body restored to its usual soundness. If those of our citizens who are loud in the praise of temperance, moderation, and the christian virtues, but who at the same time, are continually committing infringements upon them, were to pay but a respectful deference to the authority of the law; did our magistrates perform the sacred duties of their offices, instead of sacrificing on the altar of a capricious and fickle popularity, their allegiance both to God and to their country, whose ministers they are; they would become an effectual and uniform terror to the demon of dissipation. This horrid monster would no longer wave his black ensign triumphantly over our land, but the storm which now darkens our lowering horizon would be dissipated, and those melancholy forebodings would be succeeded by every thing assuming a quite different aspect.

In considering the numberless snares, which, on every side beset the paths of youth; all the vigilance of parents, friends and magistrates, are barely competent to prevent them from straying from the line of rectitude. But instead of witnessing this vigilance exercised unceasingly on the part of those from whom it should be expected; they themselves practice those malignant and infectious examples, which I have but faintly delineated.

Some avail themselves of the plea of poverty as an excuse for gaming; but durate heart. Entirely devoid of every

the benefits of such a practice. I can ven-

ge the overture you have bee pleased to make to me, I do not feel it my duty to resign.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Mr. Adams

President of the U. States.

In about an hour after sending this answer to the president, I received the following reply:

Philadelphia, May 12, 1800.

SIR,

Divers causes and considerations present to the administration of the government, in my judgment, requiring a change in the department of state, you are hereby discharged from any other services as Secretary of State.

JOHN ADAMS.

President of the U. States.

May 12, 1800.

The above reply was in a cover addressed and delivered to me at my office. I was then putting the finishing hand to the forms, regulations & instructions to be transmitted to the marshals of states and secretaries of territories; which I had prepared agreeably to the requisition of the act of congress, for taking the second census of the U. States. As I knew not who was to succeed me, or when a new secretary might take his seat, in order that the public service might sustain no injury, and in legal consideration the fraction of a day not being regarded, I stayed in the office until the evening to complete that work.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

THE SINGULAR WELL BRED HORSE,

*Old Quicksilver,*

WHOSE performance on the turf while in possession of John Tayloe, esq. of Mount Airy, Richmond county, Virginia, was equal, if not superior, to any horse that ever run in that state, where all the best horses ran. I have

Mr. Tayloe's letters to prove he won the purse at Bowling Green; also, a Jockey Club's purse

at Westmoreland court house; also the Tapahannock purse, beating Mr. Washington's famous Virginia Nell; he has beaten Mr. Butler's Columbus, winner of the Bowling Green purse; he has also beaten Mr. Thornton's mare Virago, by Shark, and a number of others too tedious to mention. I have certificates to prove that Quicksilver's colts have been equal if not superior to any horse's colts in America, and that they sell for larger sums of money, in general, than any other horse's colts in the United States. In the year 1805, a calculation was made by gentlemen of undoubted characters in Virginia, and without leaving out the best runners on this continent, there were nearly a dozen higher sales than any other horse's—This calculation can be supported, and if disputed, perhaps it may be satisfactory to mention some of the sales. Capt. T. Jones of Campbell, Virginia, has sold & bought several from 500, up to 2000 dollars each.—Mr. A. Martin sold one for 1700 dollars—Messrs. Beaton & Pannel, one for 1500 dollars; and a number of others have sold as high as the above prices, they often sell for 500 dollars and upwards when sucking. Mr. George Tyler of Virginia has refused 3000 dollars for Independence, by Quicksilver. Col. Taylor of Mount Airy, who is well known to be one of the best judges in any state, has frequently pronounced Quicksilver the best horse he ever saw or had any thing to do with, after he had parted with him, which is given up by the best judges in Virginia and several other states, that have seen him, and all the imported horses, and a number of studs bred in this country give up that Quicksilver is the best proportioned, and particularly the best carriage, and carries the most lofty tail of any horse that was never nicked; and a number of his colts possess the same carriage, points and form. He is now rising one or two or twenty years old, when young was thought the best dapple grey that ever was seen, with a large sorrel spot on his hind leg, the mark of his sire; he is nearly five feet two inches high, remarkably long and stout made, very muscular, with perhaps the best set of limbs, clear of blemish, that any horse possessed. Let it suffice to say, when well examined, his equal for gait, bone and action, has been seldom if ever seen in England or America. It may be necessary to observe to those who make such admirations at his neck, that it is from high keeping and being long and thin, which caused it to fall; and that he was foaled by Mr. Tayloe, because he naturally carried his tail high, to conform with fashion.

This calculation can be supported, and if disputed, perhaps it may be satisfactory to mention some of the sales. Capt. T. Jones of

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Martin sold one for 1700 dollars—Messrs.

Beaton & Pannel, one for 1500 dollars; and a

number of others have sold as high as the

above prices, they often sell for 500 dollars

and upwards when sucking. Mr. George

Tyler of Virginia has refused 3000 dollars

for Independence, by Quicksilver. Col. Taylor

of Mount Airy, who is well known to be one

of the best judges in any state, has frequently

pronounced Quicksilver the best horse he ever

saw or had any thing to do with, after he had

parted with him, which is given up by the best

judges in Virginia and several other states,

that have seen him, and all the imported horses,

and a number of studs bred in this country

give up that Quicksilver is the best proportioned,

and particularly the best carriage, and

carries the most lofty tail of any horse that was

never nicked; and a number of his colts

possess the same carriage, points and form. He

is now rising one or two or twenty years old,

when young was thought the best dapple grey

that ever was seen, with a large sorrel spot on

his hind leg, the mark of his sire; he is nearly

five feet two inches high, remarkably long and

stout made, very muscular, with perhaps the

best set of limbs, clear of blemish, that any

horse possessed. Let it suffice to say, when

well examined, his equal for gait, bone and

action, has been seldom if ever seen in England

or America. It may be necessary to observe to

those who make such admirations at his neck,

that it is from high keeping and being long and

thin, which caused it to fall; and that he was

foaled by Mr. Tayloe, because he naturally

carried his tail high, to conform with fashion.

PEDIGREE.

QUICKSILVER was got by the old im-

ported Medley by Ginerack, the best runner

in all England, out of the old Arminda mare,

that stands in the general stud book, perhaps

higher than any brood mare in England, bred

by Mr. Shatto, got by Soap, out of Miss Cleve-

land, by Regulus. Midge, by Bay Bolton, Bart-

lett's Chidlers, Honeywood's Arabian, dam of

the two Tux Dales:—big dam by the noted

Widair by Col. Baileys imported Fearnought.

As to a detail of his pedigree further, it is

needless, as it is well known by the best judg-

ers in America that he is descended from the

best family of horses in England, as the gener-

al stud book, in my possession, will prove.

QUICKSILVER will stand the ensuing

season in Lexington, and will be under the

direction and management of William T. Banton,

and let to mares at the reduced price of fifteen

dollars the season, ten dollars the single leap,

and twenty-five dollars to insure a mare in foal;

the fifteen dollars may be discharged by pay-

ing twelve when the mare is put to the horse.

Pasturage for mares sent twenty miles or up-

wards, gratis, but will not be accountable for

accidents of any kind: 50 cents to the groom

for each mare. The season will expire on

the 15th of July.

WILLIAM T. BANTON, FOR

WILLIAM C. GUNNELL.

STIRLING,